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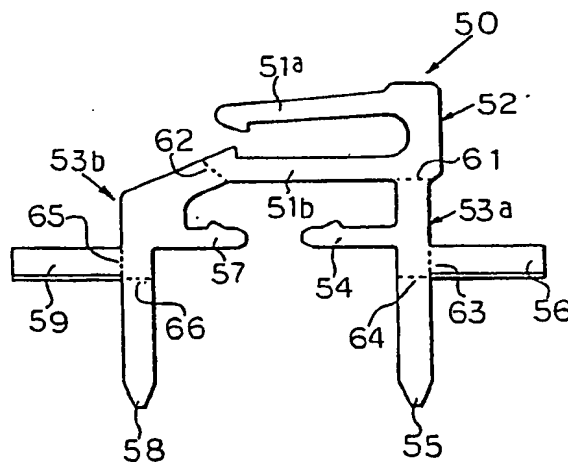
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W-8000 München 40(DE)(54) **An electrical connector and electric contact therefor.**

(57) An electrical connector (10,20,30,40) having an insulating housing (11,21,31,41) and electric contacts (14,24,34,44) therein has been disclosed. The electric contacts (14,24,34,44) are individually formed by removing selected parts (53,55,56,58,59,61,62) from stamped electric contact elements (50). The housing (11,21,31,41) includes cavities (12,32) opening on a front surface and cavities (22,42) opening on a back surface.

**FIG.5****EP 0 440 016 A1**

AN ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR AND ELECTRIC CONTACT THEREFOR

The present invention refers to an electrical connector and in particular, to a connector which is suitable for attaching to a circuit substrate and for connecting flat cables and other insulated wires; and to an electric contact which can be used with it.

Electrical connectors in a variety of shapes and dimensions are presently being used in a variety of electronic devices and electronic application devices. Electrical connectors are generally used to connect electronic circuits which have been formed on circuit substrates with flat cables and other insulated wires which themselves are connected to electronic parts and electronic devices.

Electrical connectors are configured of an insulated housing and one or more electrical contacts. The number of contacts used in the electrical connector is growing all the time as electronic devices become more sophisticated and more high powered and as the density is increased due to the demand for small devices. What is more, there are two types of connection between the electric contact and the circuit substrate: (1) the lead-type which is inserted and stabilized in an opening on the circuit substrate and (2) the surface mounting type (SMT) which is connected by soldering it onto the contact pad of the surface of the circuit substrate. The technique in which lead-types are formed in a zigzag fashion to increase the density of the mounting is well known.

In spite of this, there are the following defects. Notonly were manufacturing tools or press-type molds required to prepare separately the different electric contacts on the electrical connector which is used in a number of variations above, but each of the electric contacts manufactured had to be stored and taken care of separately which led to increased costs. These defects cannot be ignored since the manufacturing costs increased with the greater variety of electrical connectors manufactured.

As a result, it is an object of the present invention to provide an electrical connector and an electric contact for it which are suitable for a great variety of electrical connectors which are manufactured in small quantities.

FIGURE 1 through FIGURE 4 are cross-sections of each of the different practical examples of the electrical connector in the present invention; and FIGURE 5 is a frontal view of a practical example of the electric contact element for use in the electrical connector in Figure 1 through Figure 4 by selectively removing parts therefrom.

Figure 1 through Figure 4 are cross-sections of a number of variations of the electrical connector in

the present invention. Figure 1 and Figure 2 indicated the electrical connector which is equipped with lead-types which are inserted and connected in the through holes and other openings in the circuit substrate. Figure 3 and Figure 4 are practical examples of the surface mounting type (SMT) of the electrical connector which is connected by soldering to a conductive pad on the surface of the circuit substrate.

First we shall refer to Figure 1. Electrical connector 10 is equipped with insulated housing 11 which is rectangular when seen in cross-section. This insulated housing 11 is such that its bottom surface 11a is loaded onto the circuit substrate and other attachable plate-shaped members (not shown in diagram) and is equipped with a large first cavity 12 which extends to the back surface from the front surface and is parallel to the bottom surface and a small second cavity 13 on the bottom. These first and second cavities 12 and 13 are generally parallel to each other when seen on a sheet of paper and are separated from one another and numbers of them are formed at specific intervals. Electric contacts 14 are inserted and retained from the front in the first and second pairs of cavities 12 and 13.

Each of the electric contacts 14 in the practical example is configured of a retaining part 14c with a barb attached which extends horizontally from the base part of connection part 14b and of a connection part 14a where it connects with the plate-shaped member which extends downward through the bottom surface 11a of the insulating housing 11 from the fork-shaped or hook-shaped contact part 14a which is made up of an upper and a lower contact piece and the front end of the lower side of the contact piece. As can be seen from the diagram, contact part 14a and retaining piece 14c on electric contact 14 are press-fitted respectively into the first cavity 12 and the second cavity 13 in insulated housing 11 so that each of the electric contacts 14 is retained securely inside insulated housing 11.

Each of the electric contacts 14 should be formed by blanking from a metal sheet. Contact part 14a should be inclined so that the intervals on both contact pieces become narrower the more they face the front; at the same time, a contact protrusion should be formed by shifting some positions which lie in the horizontal direction towards the inside of the front end. Opening 15 which is (a) aligned with the contact part 14a of the electric contact point 14 and (b) in which the conductive front part of a ribbon (flat) cable and others or the contact pine 15 of another connector is inserted is formed on the insulated housing 11.

Next, the electrical connector 20 in Figure 2 is similar to electrical connector 10 in Figure 1. It is equipped with insulated housing 21 which is equipped with first and second cavities 22 and 23 and electric contacts 24. First and second cavities 22 and 23 open onto the back surface of insulated housing 21. Electric contact 24 is equipped with the same type of contact part 24a as is electric contact 14. However, connection part 24b and retaining part 24c are formed on the bottom part of the lower end of the shared joined parts of fork-shaped contact part 24a. In this electric contact 24, contact part 24a and retaining part 24b are press-fitted and retained from the rear. It is similar to the electrical connector in Figure 1 in that more than one of this same contact 24 can be formed at specific intervals and a conductor or a contact pin is inserted into cavity 25 from the front surface of insulated housing 21 and is connected to contact part 24a.

Further, a high-density electrical connector can be obtained by combining the electrical connectors 10 and 20 in Figure 1 and Figure 2, forming openings for each of the cavities on the insulated housing and press-fitting electric contacts 14 and 24 from the front and the back to form a staggered zigzag shape. The electric contacts especially the connection parts, for the electrical connector which is configured in this way is indicated by the dotted line in Figure 1 and Figure 2. In this case, the insulated housing is attached to the plate-shaped member at the front and at the back so that the density is increased and the attaching strength is improved. Needless to say, the contact parts should be arrayed on the same surface.

Next, we shall refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4 to describe electrical connectors 30 and 40 which are equipped with the surface mounting type terminal. Electrical connectors 30 and 40 in Figure 3 and Figure 4 are different in that electric contact 34 on the former is press-fitted and retained from the front surface of insulated housing 31 and electric contact 44 on the latter is press-fitted and retained from the rear surface. Both electric contacts 34 and 44 are equipped with the same type of contact parts 34a and 44a and the same type of retaining parts 34c and 44c. However, connection parts 34b and 44b are of the surface mounting type which makes contact with and is connected to the conductive pad (not shown in Figure) on the circuit substrate and on the surface of other plate-shaped members. Surface mounting type terminals 34b and 44b may be the end surfaces of the individual plate-shaped electric contact points, however, part of them may be bent and shaped at a right angle and the area which makes contact with the conductive pad may be increased to improve the connecting and retaining strength. Even in the surface

mounting type (SMT) electrical connector in Figure 3 and Figure 4, this may be formed by arranging only identical multiple electric contacts so that they are parallel. However, it may be configured by press-fitting and retaining the electric contacts in Figure 3 and Figure 4 inside the insulating housing from the opening on the front surface and the back surface (in the figure, other connection parts are indicated by a dotted line). This staggered array is especially suitable for high-density type electrical connectors.

As stated previously, it is extremely uneconomical to manufacture separately the electric contacts 14, 24, 34 and 44 for the electrical connectors 10, 20, 30 and 40 in Figures 1 through Figure 4 above. Therefore, we shall next refer to Figure 5 to describe an electric contact element which can be used as an electric contact with each of the different types of electrical connector.

This electric contact element 50 forms fork-shaped contact part 52 from a pair of upper and lower contact pieces 51a, 51b. It is equipped with connection parts/retaining parts 53a, 53b on both end parts of the lower side of contact piece 51b. These connection/retaining parts 53a, 53b extend so that they form a right angle with contact part 52. Connection part/retaining part 53a is equipped with (1) a retaining part 54 which has a barb, (2) lead-type connection part 55 and (3) surface mounting type (SMT) connection part 56. Meanwhile, connection part/retaining part 53b is equipped with (1) a retaining part 57 which has a barb, (2) lead-type connection part 58 and (3) surface mounting type (SMT) connection part 59.

Electric contact element 50 in Figure 5 is used to obtain electric contacts 14, 24, 34 and 44 for electrical connectors 10, 20, 30 and 40 by cutting a part of electric contact element 50 selectively at specific position which are indicated in the figure. First, the electrical contact element is cut away on dotted lines 61 and 65 in order to obtain the electric contact 14 in Figure 1. The connection part/retaining part 53a on the right side is cut away using this process and the surface mounting type (SMT) connection part 59 on the left side is cut away as well. As a result, we can obtain electrical connector 10 which is equipped with an electrical contact 14 which is press-fitted from the front and which itself is equipped with substrate through-type lead-types. When lead-type connection part 58 is cut away on dotted line 66 instead of on dotted line 65 as done previously, we can obtain an electric contact 34 for use with an electrical connector 30 which can handle the surface mounting type which uses press-fitting on the front surface as is indicated in Figure 3.

Next, when we cut away on dotted lines 62 and 63, we obtain the lead-type electric contact for use

with the electrical connector 20 in Figure 2. When we cut away on dotted line 64 instead of on dotted line 63, we can obtain an electric contact 44 which can handle the surface mounting type used in the electrical connector 40 indicated in Figure 4.

As seen from above, we can carry out an assembly of an electrical connector by using a shared electric contact element 50 which is equipped with a fork-shaped contact part 52, by leaving the required retaining part and the connection part and by cutting away the unnecessary retaining part and connection part. This electric contact element 50 can be supplied or stored by coupling it to a carrier strip at the front end of lead-type connection parts 55 and 58 and by rolling multiple electric contacts to form a spiral shape. Furthermore, the insulated housing and the circuit substrate and other plate-shaped members may be stabilized by using the connection part itself and an attached or separate attaching and retaining arm may be used if necessary.

As can be seen from the previous explanation, the electrical connector in the present invention is equipped with a fork-shaped contact part which is parallel to the surface of the attaching plate-shaped member and uses a plate-shaped electric contact which can be inserted either from the front surface or the rear surface of the insulated housing. This electric contact is equipped with a barbed retaining part which is press-fitted into a retaining cavity inside the insulated housing at the same time that the contact part is inserted near the base part of the connection part. As a result, it can be retained securely inside the insulated housing and can have a sufficiently low-backed structure. In addition, a lead-type or a surface mounting type connection part may be selected for the circuit substrate and other plate-shaped members. The electrical connector may be attached to the plate-shaped member by virtue of its high density and its sufficient strength by inserting and retaining the electric contacts from the openings on the front surface and the back surface of the insulated housing. Furthermore, each of the electric contacts is positioned inside from the front surface and the back surface of the insulated housing and are isolated from each other by a partition so that there is no possibility of their coming into contact with another conductor part.

The electric contact for use with the electrical connector in the present invention is equipped with a shared horizontal-type contact part as well as a pair of connection parts/retaining parts which are used by cutting them away. The connection parts are equipped with both lead-type and surface mounting type connection parts. As a result, a variety of different electric contacts for an electrical connector can be used in common so that manu-

facturing costs can be lowered and maintenance expenses can be greatly reduced.

Claims

1. An electrical connector (10,20,30,40) having an insulating housing (11,21,31,41) and electric contacts (14,24,34,44) therein, characterized in that the electrical contacts (14,24,34,44) are formed from a stamped electrical contact element (50) having parts (53,55,56,58,59,61,62) selectively removed therefrom.
2. The electrical connector (10,20,30,40) of claim 1 characterized in that the housings (11,21,31,41) include cavities (12,32) opening on a front surface for receiving electric contacts (14,34) and cavities (22,42) opening on a back surface for receiving electric contacts (24,44).
3. The electrical connector (10,20,30,40) of claim 2 characterized in that the housings (11,21,31,41) include second cavities (13,23,33,43) for receiving a retaining part (14c,24c,34c,44c) on the electric contacts (14,24,34,44).
4. The electrical connector (10,20,30,40) of any of claims 1 to 3 characterized in that the electric contact element (50) includes removable lead-type connection parts (55,58) and surface mounting type connection parts (56,59).
5. The electrical connectors (10,20,30,40) of any of claims 1 to 4 characterized in that the electric contact element (50) includes a removable connection part/retaining part (53a) adjacent a rear end of a fork-shaped contact part (52) and a removable connection part/retaining part (53b) adjacent a front end of the fork-shaped contact part (52).
6. An electrical contact (14,24,34,44) adapted to be mounted in an insulating housing (11,21,31,41) characterized in that the electrical contacts (14,24,34,44) are formed a stamped electrical contact element (50) having parts (53,55,56,58,61,62) selectively removed therefrom.
7. The electrical contact (14,24,34,44) of claim 6 characterized in that it includes a retaining part (14c,24c,34c,44c) for retaining the contact (14,24,34,44) in a retaining cavity (13,23,33,43) of the housing (11,21,31,41).
8. The electrical contact (14,24,34,44) of claim 6

or 7 characterized in that the electric contact element (50) includes removable lead-type connection parts (55,58) and surface mounting type connection parts (56,59).

9. The electrical contact (14,24,34,44) of any of claims 6 to 8 characterized in that the electric contact element (50) includes a removable connection part/retaining part (53a) adjacent a rear end of a fork-shaped contact part (52) and a removable connection part/retaining part (53b) adjacent a front end of the fork-shaped contact part (52).

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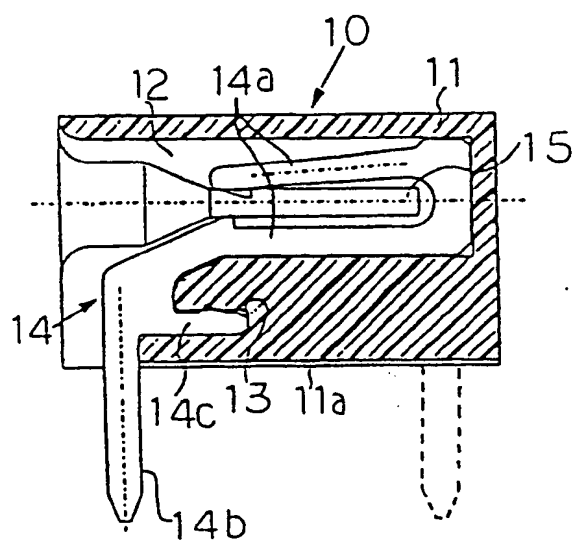


FIG.1

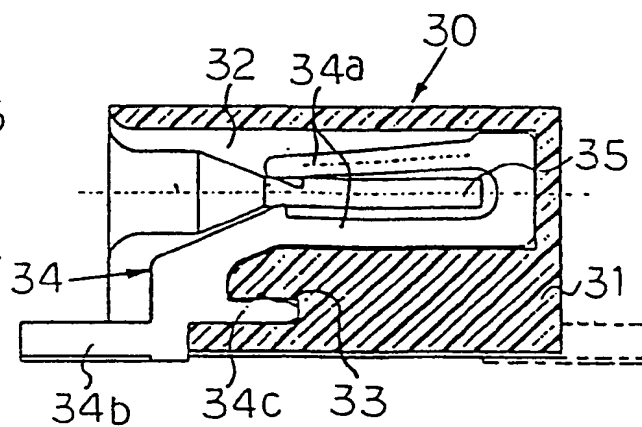


FIG.3

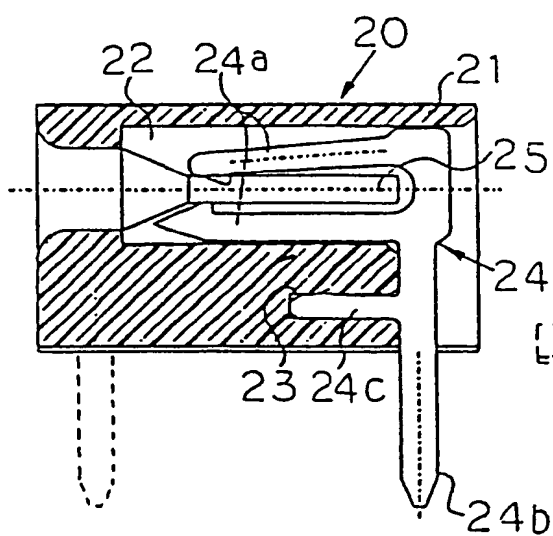


FIG.2

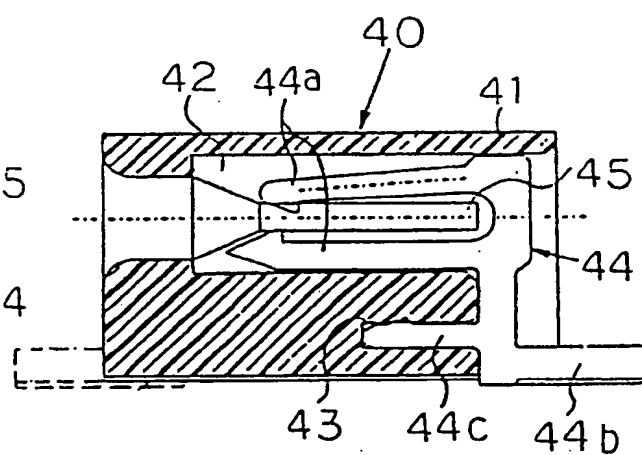


FIG.4

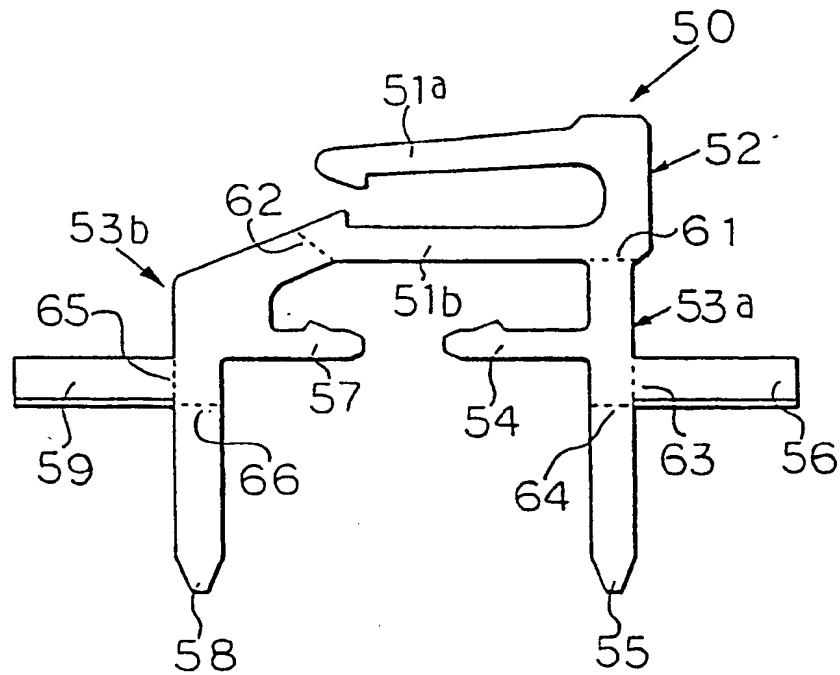


FIG.5



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Application Number

EP 91 10 0077

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X,A	EP-A-0 135 988 (AMP INC.) * page 3, lines 14 - 23 ** figure 1 * - - -	1-3,4-5	H 01 R 9/09 H 01 R 13/115
A	EP-A-0 269 241 (JAPAN AVIATION ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY LIMITED) * column 5, lines 36 - 41; figure 4 * - - -	1-5	
A	EP-A-0 290 300 (HAGER ELECTRO S.A.) * column 2, lines 4 - 26; figure 2 * - - - - -	1,4-5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			H 01 R H 05 K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		13 May 91	SIBILLA S.E.
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